EXACT SIZE OF THE BOT TLE

KUTNOW'S

POWDER.

TRAINING TROOPS IN CAMP.

SHAM BATTLE AT CHICKAMAUGA-NOR-WEGIAN CAPTAIN VISITOR-SOLDIERS KEPT WITHIN BOUNDS.

IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Chattanooga, Tenn., June 6.-A big sham battle lasted from 6 to 11 o'clock this morning, and was participated in by the First Division of the Third Corps, including the 8th New-York, the 1st Vermont, the 3d Tennessee, the 1st Pennsylvania, the 2d Nebraska, the 14th New-York, and several other regiments. This is the same division that was inspected by General Breckinridge The Sin Regiment, under Colonel Chauncey, made a magnificent appearance, and is certainly the best regiment physically in the division.

In the course of the review a number of the men were overcome by the heat and were carried away by the hospital corps of their respective realistic touch to the scene. General Fred Grant reviewed the manœuvres, and was much pleased with the result. This is the first time that some of the New-York troops have participated in these field movements, only being supplied with shoes this morning. The exercises limbered them up and were of great benefit.

As usual after such hard drilling, the men bathed in the Chickamauga Creek. They were ordered to cool off somewhat before taking their accustomed plunge, to avoid the possibility of cramp. Not a single case of drowning occurred. ARMY VISITOR FROM NORWAY.

Captain George Shang, of the Norwegian Army, arrived in the city yesterday from Christiania. Norway, which city he left on May 5. Captain Shang had credentials both from the Norwegian Government and the War Department. He left the city at S o'clock, dressed in the Norwegian artillery uniform, for Chickamauga Park, where he paid his respects to General Brooke and staff, returning to the city at 11 o'clock with General Brooks.

Captain Shang, like Major Shiba, of the Japanese Army, comes to this city as a military expert to study and report upon the general makeup of our Army, their tactics and manœuvres, and manner of fighting. He stated that he would be here nearly a month, after which he proposed to go to Tampa, and later to Cuba. Captain Shang is a tall and typical Norwegian,

fine-looking, and bearing a close resemblance to Dr. Nansen. In Norway he is a captain of artillery, stationed at Christiania. He understands his mission well, having reported several European campaigns, and he speaks English like a

The New-York troops will be paid this week. Paymaster McArthur has been arranging pay-Paymasier McArthur has been arranging payrolls and other prelimitaries to-day, and will
feegin by paying the 14th to-morrow. Their payroll was the first made out. Colonel Henry
Chauncey went to the city this afternoon and
secured some money for the officers of his regiment. A local bank as a courtesy to him refused
to charge him any exchange on checks and
drafts, which greatly pleased the officers of the
regiment.

strict picket line is now thrown around the A strict picket line is now thrown around the entire encampment at Chickamauga, a distance of fifteen to twenty miles. In many parts of the camp where the woods are dense no picket is stationed. A private or officer who attempts to go beyond the picket line without a pass gets himself at once into trouble. A sentry stands guard at every road leading into the park, and every vehicle is searched before being allowed to pass.

KENTUCKIANS WITHOUT A CANTEEN.

Governor Bradley and a party of distinguished citizens of the Blue Grass State will arrive at an early hour to-morrow to visit the Kentucky troops at Camp Thomas. A wag in camp to-day suggested that Governor Bradley was coming suggested that Governor Bradley was coming all the way from Frankfort to Chickamauga to catch a klimpse of two Kentucky regiments without canteens. This is a remarkable state of things, but true. Neither of the commanding chiers will allow their men to drink while on duty, nor allow a canteen to be established in their camp under any circumstances.

Next Wednesday will be a gala day in camp for the Tennessee troops. A fine mount has been purchased for the commander of the 3d regiment, Colonel Fyfie, by the citizens of Chattanooga. It is the handsomest horse in this region. On Wednesday the Mayor of the city will accompany several hundred citizens to camp, where the horse will be presented with appropriate exercises.

camp, where the horizontal control of the Leiter Hosappropriate exercises.

Work on the remodelling of the Leiter Hospital is well under way, and will be pushed
pital is well under way, and will be pushed
through by Colonel Nicholas, assistant surgeon,
through local relief societies are doing noble work
the local relief societies are doing noble work in relieving the suffering at Camp Thomas, To-day 302 cases of iliness in the division hospitals were reported. Most of these are of typhoid fever and pneumonia.

WALLACE NOT LIKELY TO BE NAMED Washington, June 6.-The indications now are that General Lew Wallace, of Crawfordsville Ind., the noted author, soldier and diplomat, will not win a major-generalship. General Wallace is seventy-one years old, and the President, though he is a personal friend and warm admirer of General Wallace, feels that he would be scarcely warranted in putting General Wallace in the field at his age.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath and Representative Landis, of Indiana, called on the President to make a final request for the appointment; but, while the President stated that he had the name under consideration, he called attention to General Wallace's age, and conveyed the impression that there was little likelihood of his appointment.

CHOOSING A CAMP SITE FOR RESERVES.

Washington, June 6.-The War Department still has under consideration the selection of a location in the East for a general rendezvousing point for the troops that were held in "reserv for coast defence" and subject to department commanders' orders under the first apportionment of troops among the States. Several places have been suggested for the camp, viz., Shelter Island, Gardiner's Bay and Montauk Point, Long Island; but Adjutant-General Corbin said to-day that no decision in the matter had been reached by the Department and probably none would be for several days. Montauk Point has been sug rested as the most desirable place for the accommodation of a large number of men, and would not be surprising if that place were selected by the Department. Brigadier-General Frank, commanding the Department of the East. will make a recommendation in the matter to the War Department before final steps are

NO NEW ORGANIZATIONS YET. RECRUITS UNDER THE SECOND CALL SHALL BE

ADDED TO REGIMENTS NOW IN SERVICE UNTIL THEY REACH THEIR MAX

The question of the disposition of the troops to be enlisted under the President's second call for funteers has engrossed much attention, and considerable pressure has been brought to bear to allow the new quota to be made up of entire regiments, just as the first quota was. The plan to have the new recruits added to the existing or-ganizations until these reached the full number was opposed by many persons who thought they would be able to be officers of the new regiment that made up the second army of 75,000 men. But all the efforts to bring about this were in vain, as the following general order, received at Army head-

quarters yesterday, shows:
Under and in pursuance of the President's proclamation of May 22, 1898, calling for volunteers to the aggregate number of 75,000, and of Section 7 of an act of Congress approved on April 22, 1898, which provides that no new organizations shall be accepted into the service from any State shall be accepted into the service from any State anless the organizations already in the service are as near the maximum strength as the President may deem necessary, the following general rules for accomplishing the objects of said proclamation are announced by the Secretary of War for the information and guidance of all concerned:
First-Organizations already accepted and mustered into the United States service, under the President of Proclamation of April 23, 1898, will be expanded, first, by recruiting such companies thereof as have been mustered into the service to the maximum enlisted strength prescribed in the act of Congress approved April 26, 1898, and published in General Orders No. 25, 1898, from this office: Quarters yesterday, shows:

DELICATELY suggestive as they are of the sweetest blooms, nothing more clearly indicates a refined taste than the use of Lundborg's Perfumes.

second, except for the cavalry, by the organization of additional companies necessary for the completion of resiments to twelve companies and battalions to four companies, of the maximum chilsted strength above indicated. The number of recruits required for each organization already in the service will be determined by the Adjutant-General of the Army, under whose direction and supervision the recruitment herein ordered will be conducted.

the service will be determined by the Adjutant-General of the Army, under whose direction and supervision the recruitment herein ordered will be conducted.

Second—The following States and Territories, having received under the President's first call an apporticement in excess of their combined quotas under the first and second calls, will not be included in this order, viz. Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nevanda, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, Wyomins, District of Columbia, Arizona, New-Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Third—With the exceptions indicated in paragraph 2, a recruiting party, consisting of one officer and four enlisted men, one of whom shall be qualified to do clerical work, will be detailed from each battallon of a regiment and from each independent battallon aiready in the service by the commanding officer thereof. In like manner a recruiting party of one officer and one enlisted man will be detailed from each company now in the service and not otherwise provided for herein.

Fourth—Each party will proceed to the locality where the organization for which it is to recruit was raised. Instructions for recruiting officers and blank forms will be sent to the Adjutant-General of the State, to whom the officers in charge of recruiting parties should apply for the same, notifying him of the number of men he is to recruit. The names of the officers, their respective organizations and the points to which sent will be reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army, who will give all further orders and instructions that may be necessary. Each recruiting officer thus detailed will also be an acting quartermaster. Arrangements will be made through the Chief Quartermaster of the Department within the geographical limits of which the recruiting is being done for renting, when necessary, under emergency agreements, suitable quarters for temporary recruiting stations and the furnishing of supplies therefor. Arrangements will be made through the Chief Quartermaster of the Department is small squads, withou

WAR BALLOONS SHIPPED.

SENT SOUTH BY FAST FREIGHT-NOTES OF ARMY

By order of Brigadier-General Frank, Light Battery D, 6th Artillery, under Captain Alexander B. Dyer, now at Washington Barracks, and Light Bridgman, now at Fort Myer, Virginia, were sent ritt's expedition to Manila. It was said at headquarters that the 8th New-York Volunteers would be sent from Chicksmauga also to join General Merritt.

Private Hugh L. Pipkin, Battery G. 5th Artillery. was sent from Fort Monroe yesterday to serve a term of nine months in Fort Columbus, on Gov-ernor's Island. He was court-martialled for desertion and sentenced to be dishonorably dismissed from the service, forfeit all pay and allowances and to be confined at hard labor for two years and six months. General Frank mitigated his sentence to nine months. A fellow-prisoner on Governor's Island will be Private James Thomas, of Battery I. 6th Artillery, who was found guilty of fraudulent enlistment. His sentence to hard labor for one

year was mitigated to six months yesterday.

Owing to the absence of Colonel A. G. Kimbali,
General Quartermaster, in Washington, where he went for a conference in regard to the light-weight uniforms for troops in the South, no awards were made yesterday upon the bids received for supplies last week. Bids were opened, however, for 50,000 blue flannel shirts, with the privilege of increasing the order to 109,000. There are not likely to be any large quantities of supplies sought this

Governor's Island last week, receiving the final work upon them, were shipped to Jersey City yesterday morning and loaded upon a sp Tampa, Fig. They will go in charge of T. A. Tis-dale, who is to deliver them in good order to Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, commanding the balloon division of it. As they were not entirely dry, the balloons will have to receive some attention se way, but by the time they reach Cuba or Porto Rico they will be ready to carry aloft observers to descry the position of the enemy's forces. The balloons left Jersey City by fast freight last evening, and will reach Tampa by Friday.

The examination of applicants for places as officers in the new brigade of engineers was continued yesterday in the office of Brigadier-General G. L. Gillespie, who will probably go to Chicks mauga to assume his new Army command to-mor-row. Among those whose acquirements were tested

graduate of the South Kensington Academy of Arts, wh served as an artillery engineer on the staffs of Generals

GEORGE L. TAYLOR, a sanitary engineer, who has served under President Barrios, in Guatemala, and has a knowledge of Spanish, as well as experience in tropical

T. E. PRICE, an electrical engineer, of Highlands, N. J., T. B. GRIFFIN, of Cranford, N. J., who has been an assistant electrical and mechanical engineer in Edison's

M W LYON, of Newark A. K. LIVINGSTON, a graduate of the Columbia Col-School of Mines, and constructing engineer on the

JAMES F. RODENBOUGH, a son of General Rodenbough, a civil engineer in the New-York Central and Hudson Hiver Railroad Company's employ. F. C. SHEPARD, a civil engineer in Boston.

R. R. REYNOLDS, & Cornell graduate.

det of Columbia.

CHAUNCEY ELDREDGE, of Dobbs Ferry, formerly employed in Mexico and Guatemala. There have been about sixty men examined and approved. As soon as they receive their commis-sions the mustering in of the 1st Regiment of En-

enough men enlisted to fill the ranks. They will

There are already more than

probably go to the Peckskill camp. COLONEL BRYAN PUT IN COMMAND.

Lincoln, Neb., June 6.—Governor Holcomb has for-mally announced the officers of the 3d Nebraska Regiment: W. J. Bryan, colone; commanding; Gen-Regiment: W. J. Bryan, colone commanding: Gen-eral Victor F. Vifguein, lieutenant-colonel. The date of mustering and the assignment will depend upon orders from the War Department.

PAYING THE MEN AT TAMPA. Washington, June 6.-Paymaster-General

Stanton of the Army feels proud of the work accomplished by his corps of paymasters, who have been on duty at Tampa since the Army has been massing there. It has been the desire of the Government to pay practically all these men before they left for the West Indian invasion. A dispatch received by the Paymaster-General from Paymaster Glenn at Tampa said that the payments due the men practically had been completed, and that the whole force of been completed, and that the whole force of paymasters available for the work would not be used for paying the men in the Mobile command. Few of the volunteer Army paymasters have yet qualified, and General Stanton was compelled to rely on six officers of the Regular Army to pay the troops in eighteen regiments of volunteer infantry and ten regiments of the Regular Army, besides other troops, which arrived after the arrangements for compensating those originally at Tampa had been made.

TIME THAT WILL BE PAID FOR Washington, June 6.-In answer to numerous queries on the subject. It is announced officially that the Government will pay all volunteer troops for the time between the dates of en-

COLORS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

A STAND PRESENTED TO THE FIRST PROVISIONAL REGIMENT.

COLONEL BARTLETT WILL KEEP THE THIR-TEENTH BATTALION-JAMES L KER-

Black yesterday afternoon by the New-York Society of the Sons of the Revolution. The presentation took place at 5 o'clock on the plains below

Revolution arrived at Camp Black at 4:30 o'clock to a committee appointed by the society to represent it at the ceremony. Talbot Olyphant was its chairman, Alexander R. Thompson its secretary and the other members were Frederick Clarkson, Paul Thebaud, Morris F. Ferris, Robert Olyphant, E. V. Gallup, Professor Henry P. Johnstone and Howard R. Bayne. As soon as the delegation arrived Colonel Barber ordered his regiment to form on the parade grounds. The three battallons took positions forming three sides of a hollow square In the centre stood the officers, the members of the General Pennington and Lieutenants Weiere presented by Talbot Olyphant, who spoke briefly before handing the colors to the colonel

Colonel Barber's acceptance was contained in a few wall-selected words. "I am sure," he said, 'that the resolute faces and the general standing of the regiment will give you a better guarantee than any words of mine that the colors will meet

with no dishonor." was reviewed by General Pennington and the rep-

resentatives of the Sons of the Revolution. James L. Kernochan was rejected yesterday by the physicians of the 1st Regiment, to whom he had been referred for a medical certificate Mr. Kernochan has a home at Hempstead, and has frequently visited camp. He became possessed of a derire to be a soldier, and asked Coonel Harber If he might not have the place in the Kingston company left vacant by the death of Corporal Crouch. He was willing to serve as a private, he said, and would expect nothing more. His offer was accepted, but when he came before the physicians they found that his right leg is three-quarters of an inch shorter than his left leg, as a result of an accident which Mr. Kernochan had sustained several years ago in a steeplechase. For this reason they were obliged to reject him.

Surgeon Davis admits, however, that the War Department can set aside his decision, and Mr. Kernochan may apply direct to Washington. He was informed by telephone of his failure to pass the examination, and was greatly disappointed. James L. Kernochan was rejected yesterday by

Colonel Bartlett of the 22d Regiment has brought

PRIVATES UNDER ARREST

Private Thomas Wallace, of Company H, is under arrest in the 47th Regiment's guard tent on a charge of attempting to steal provisions from the privates' tents on Sunday night. He was found the 47th Regiment's guard tent on a ate at night collecting cans of food in one of the He had a partner, who has not been caught.

Private Lawrence, of Company 1, 224 Regiment, has returned to camp after an absence of more than ten days, which brands him as a deserter. He is under arrest. The lightest penalty he is likely to receive is 30 fine and one month of hard work. He says he has been in Philadelphia on urgent business, but that explanation will not save him. Private Joseph Neison, of Company R. 47th Regiment, had a narrow excape from a fatal accident late in the afternoon. He attempted to board the train leaving for Brooklyn just before 6 o'clock before it had come to a stop. He missed his footing on the steps and rolled under the edge of the train. His feet crossed the rails, but in some miraculous manner he curled them under him just in time to keep them from being crushed. He escaped with a badly scratched face, but was otherwise unburt.

MUST NOT MUTILATE THE MUSIC

ton to the colonels, which amounts to an order that regimental bands must not hereafter play fragments of "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Amer-ica" in medleys with other tunes. The letter is practically an order from the War Department, and it applies to all camps in the country. It is approved by Adjutant-General Corbin, Major-General Miles and Brigadier-General Frank. It reads as

ASSIGNMENTS TO GARRISONS.

AT HEMPSTEAD TO THE PORTS TO-DAY.

Tork volunteers remaining at Camp Black, and placed at the disposal of General Royal T. Frank, to garrison duty in the forts about this harbor, will formally made by General Frank to-day. It was would be sent to Forts Hamilton, Schuyler and Slocum; that the 1st Regiment would be divided between Governor's Island and Fort Wadsworth, and that the 47th would be ordered to other points

within the Department.

General Frank said that he had not received any

NO ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE SEVENTH. OFFICERS AND MEN HAVE ALMOST GIVEN UP

much to make the officers and men of the 7th Regiment impatient and fretful. There is apparently no change in conditions from last week, and the unfulfilled assurances that before this the regiment would be camped at Hempstead has done much to lessen the regiment's small stock of pa tience. There was a report yesterday that the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce had sent a protest to the Governor against calling out the 7th or allowing the regiment to leave the State. The report was unfounded, as investigation proved that neither the Chamber of Commerce nor the Board of Trade had even contemplated any such

What has made the 7th men think more than anything else that the regiment will not get a chance to see active service is the assurance given Governor Black to General Butterfield that two the regiments recruited by Lafayette Post should

THE TROOPS AT TAMPA.

SOLDIERS SUCCEED IN CHECKING, A FIRE. Tampa, Fla., June 6 (Special).-Colonel Frederick Funston, of the 20th Kansas Volunteers, has been relieved from duty on General Miles's staff, and ordered to join his regiment in San Francisco for embarkation for Manila.



NOCHAN REJECTED. A stand of National and regimental colors was presented to the 1st Provisional Regiment at Camp Headquarters Hill. The scene was beautiful and impressive, but the company of spectators was

make the presentation. They were the members of

Immediately after the presentation the regiment

NO HOPE FOR THE THIRTEENTH.

to an end the last proposition for the re-establish-ment of the old 18th Regiment by refusing fixtly to llow the detachment of Major Russell's battalion from his regiment to be used as the foundation for from his regiment to be used as the foundation for the new 18th Regiment. He has told members of the regiment that their plan to detach the 18th Raitalion is too ridiculous for consideration. He says the 18th Battalion is a part of his regiment, and he intends to keep it as such. This statement kills the new scheme. Feither Major Russell nor his men would think of asking for a separation from the 22d in the fact of such a statement from the 22d in the fact of such a statement from the colonel, and the fragments of the old like which still show signs of life must look for a new which still show signs of life must look for a new went to pieces after Colonel Watson led it home from Camp Black.

Private Lawrence, of Company 1, 224 Regiment,

Copies of a letter were sent by General Penning-

To the Hon. Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. the bands frequently play those airs in fragment or with variations, sometimes three different time during a concert, and it would seem that at this time particularly, when our patriotism is arouse; to the highest degree, our National anthems should be accorded the same respect as our National colors. Respectfully.

Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.

GENERAL FRANK LIKELY TO SEND REGIMENTS

The assignment of the three regiments of New

General Frank said that he had not received any information from Washington in regard to his report on Montank Point as a camp site. It is expected that the decision will be made by the War Department in favor of establishing an important military encampment there.

Besides the forty ambulances consigned by the manufacturers under orders of the War Department to Montauk Point, and now detained at Governor's Island, there are other goods which have been forwarded with the same address, and which the Quartermaster's Department is holding awaiting orders for forwarding them to the new camp as soon as there is any one there to receive them officially.

if the regiments recruited by Lalay.

If the regiments recruited by Lalay.

Colonel Appleton was at his office yesterday, but
the said there was nothing to add to what had
already been said. The armory was descred all
already been said. The armory was descred all
day, except for the men engaged in cleaning it and
day, except from the men engaged in the always
at the armory.

THE WAR REVENUE BILL SENT IMMEDI-ATELY TO CONFERENCE Washington, June 6.-The centre of legislative in-

Some soldiers saved a part of Tampa's main business thoroughfare, Franklin-st., from de struction by fire this afternoon. The flames started in the rear of one of the shops, and were spreading rapidly, when some soldiers started in as a fire brigade. They held the blaze in check until the engines arrived, and then helped the firemen handle the hose.



The common notion that indigestion is exclusively a disease of the stomach is wrong. The process of digestion is long and complicated-no less than five different kinds of digestive juices being required to digest the food. Only one of these five (the gastric) is found in the stomach. Put the intestines, liver and stomach in good order and the indigestion will Indigestion can be cured by dieting, but this is a slow and tedious process, sometimes

taking years. It can be cured much more rationally and quickly by the use of Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder. This is a combination of certain mineral spring salts which are able to rejuvenate the digestive organs. There is nothing hidden or unknown about it. Doctors know the formula and indorse it. The discoverer has recognized the fact that the European mineral spring treatment is the only effective cure for indigestion, and succeeded in compounding a powder which contains the best principles of these springs in an effervescent, concentrated and palatable form. Kutnow's Powder is simple, sure and safe. It cures heartburn, flatulence, nausea, dizzines headache, hilliousness, loss of appetite, constipation, depression of spirits and the legion of symptoms that spring from indigestion. By eliminating the uric acid and superfluous bile

from the system it cures rheumatism, gout gouty eczema, and kidney and biadder troubles whether they result from indigestion or not. The interior of the body is like a well constructed engine. Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder acts on the inner organs like a lubricant on the various parts of an engine. Hon, Monroe H. Kulp, M. C., writes from the House of Representatives, Washington, I

C., on May 4, 1898: "In reference to your improved Effervescent Powder will say that I think it is a very good article. I have used it and I think it will do what you claim it is good for. I would recommend all households should have the article in their homes."

Positively refuse substitutes; they are worthless. Sold by all druggists. Should, however the slightest difficulty be experienced, apply direct to

KUTNOW BROS., 13 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK CITY. Sole Agents for S. Kutnow & Co., Ld., Prop., 41 Farringdon Road, London, E. C., England.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE

THE URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL, CARRYING \$17,745,600, PASSED.

THE REGULAR REPORT.

Washington. June 6.—At the beginning of to-day's session of the Senate Mr. HALE (Rep., Me.) reported from the Appropriation Committee the Urgent Deficiency bill, and at his request con-Penn.), from the Committee on Rules, presented sideration of it was begun immediately. Some minor committee amendments were made to the bill, one of which provides for a fund of \$100,000 for printing and binding. The other amendments were merely verbal changes.

were merely verbal changes.

The bill was passed. It appropriates \$17.745,000 for the War and Navy departments.

A bill favorably reported by Mr. HOAR (Rep. Mass.) from the Judiciary Committee to provide

for the compensation and expenses of special co A resolution offered by Mr. DAVIS (Rep., Minn.), that the President be requested, if not in his opin-ion incompatible with the interests of the public, to communicate to the Senate all papers relating to the claim of Hugo O. Loewi for his expulsion from Hayti was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON presented a partial report from the conferees upon the Sundry Civil bill. The partial report was agreed to. The Senate insisted upon its amendments, yet in disagreement, and asked for

Mr. CARTER (Rep., Mont.) reported from the Military Affairs Committee a bill authorizing the President in his discretion to waive the one-year auspension from promotion and to order re-examination of officers of the Army in certain cases,

Mr. PETTIGREW (Sil. Rep., S. D.), of the Indian Affairs Committee, called up the bill for the pro-tection of the people of the Indian Territory. Before its consideration was begun, the following changes in the standing committees were an-

PASCO, of Florida, withdrew from Public Lands, Mr. CHILTON, of Texas, withdrew from Iments of the Mississippi River, and FAULKNER withdrew from Immigration. Mr SULLIVAN (Dem., Miss.) was appointed to the following committees: Civil Service and Retrench-ment, Immigration, Improvement of the Mississippi River, Public Lands, to Establish the versity of the United States and Additional Ac-

commodations for the Library of Congress.

The bill called up by Mr. Pettigrew, whi lates to the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians of the Territory, was under discussion until 2 o'clock, when it was displaced by the unfinished business, the bill to provide for taking the twelfth

Fending the discussion of the census measure, the Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill for the protection of homestead settlers who render service in the present war against Spain.

THE TWELFTH CENSUS. Mr. CARTER, chairman of the Census Committee, made an extended statement concerning the object of the bill and the necessity for its enactment

into law at as early a date as practicable.

As provided for in Section 24 of the bill the Twelfth Census shall be restricted to inquiries relating to population, to mortality, to the products of agriculture and of manufacturing and mechanical establishments. The schedules relating to population shall comprehend for each inhabitant the name, age, color, sex, conjugal condition, place of birth and place of birth of parents, alien or naturalized, number of years in the United States, occupation, months employed, literacy, shomes

school attendance and ownership of farms and homes

The mortality schedules shall comprehend for each decedent the name, sex color, age, conjugal condition, place of birth and birthplace of parents, occupation, if born within the year, the month or date of birth, cause of death and time of death. The schedules relating to agriculture shall comprehend the following topics: Name of occupant of each farm, tenure, acreage, value of farm and improvements, acreage of different products, quantity and value of products and number and value of live stock. All questions as to quantity and value of crops shall relate to the year ending December in the proceeding the enumeration.

The schedules of inquiries relating to products of manufacturing and mechanical establishments shall comprehend character of organization, whether individual, co-operative or other form, date of commencement of operations, character of business or kind of goods manufactured, amount of capital invested, number of proprietors, firm members, constributes of individual co-operative and the amount of their wases, quantity and cost of material used in manufactures, amount of miscellaneous expenses, quantity and value of products, time in operation during the census year, character and quantity of power used and character and number of machines employed.

The information collected shall relate exclusively.

the census year, character and quantity of power used and character and number of machines employed.

The information collected shall relate exclusively to the fiscal year ending nearest the date set for the enumeration of the population. The only volumes that shall be prepared and published in connection with the Twelfth Census shall relate to population, mortality and vital statistics, the products of agriculture and of manufacturing and mechanical establishments.

The Director of the Census is authorized after completing the above-mentioned work to collect statistics relating to special classes, including the insane, feeble-minded, deaf, dumb and blind; to crime, pauperism and benevolence, including presoners, paupers, juvenile delinquents and immates of benevolent and reformatory institutions; to deaths and births in registration areas; social statistics of cittes, to public indehtedness, valuastion, taxation and expenditures, to religious bodies, to electric light and power, telephone and telegraph, business and transportation, including transportation by water, express business and street railways.

At the conclusion of Mr. Carter's statement, Mr. COCKRELL, (Dem., Mo.) called attention to that part of the bill providing that the director, assistant director and certain statisticins shall be appointed as soon as practicable after the passage of the measure. He thought this would be too long a time in advance of the work to be done. He proposed amendments to the bill that the officials should enter upon their duties on January I, 1889, He offered also an amendment providing that the minor employes of the Census.

Pending action upon the amendments the Senate at 4:20 p. m. went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

Washington, June a.—The centre of legislative in-terest was to-day in the House, owing to the re-turn of the War Revenue bill from the Senate for House action. It was generally understood that the majority members purposed to adopt a rule providing for the adoption of a resolution of general non-concurrence in the Senate amendments, and agreeing to the conference saked by the Senate amendments. greeing to the conference asked by the Senate on Saturday. The Democrats desiring to vote separately upon the Senate amendments, notably the

feat at the hands of the majority, but determined to enter their protest, and put on record their posttion. An unusually large attendance was in evi-When the House met, upon motion of Mr. LACEY

(Rep., Iowa) the consideration of the bill providing for the exercise of suffrage by volunteer soldiers and sallors in the Congressional elections was made a special order for to-morrow. Consideration of a patent measure was interrupted at 12 08 o'clock by the receipt of the Revenue

bill from the Senate, and Mr. DALZELL (Rep.,

esolution, introduced by Mr. DINGLEY, providing

for an immediate vote upon general non-concur-The previous question was ordered upon the resolution, and Mr. Dalzell, speaking in support, said it was intended to expedite the enactment of the emergency revenue measure for the earliest possible relief of the Treasury, upon which there as a daily demand of \$1,000,000. Replying to a sestion from Mr. Bartlett he said the adoption was a daily demand of \$1,000,000. of the resolution would prevent any separate votes upon the Senate amendments. He said it would be in the province of the House to reject finally the inference report, but he could give no assurance that an opportunity would ever be given to vote on

Mr. BAILEY (Dem , Tex) said the pending meas-

ure was not political in the sense of an ordinary sarily responsible for it. Likewise, separate amendments in a general tariff measure night result in destroying the equity of an entire schedule, but such objection could not be urged in the pending case. He took issue with Mr. Dalzell in asserting that the Treasury's condition presented a dire necessity for immediate passage of the measure, and in this connection reviewed the recent Treasury statement, insisting that a total of \$190,-000,000 was available, including the gold res \$90,000,000 at hand for ordinary expenditures of the

With this condition, Mr Balley said there was no ground for forcing the House to forego its right and duty to consider separately important prodisions added by the Senate.
Mr. SWANSON (Dem., Va.) and Mr. M'MILLIN

(Dem., Tenn.) followed Mr. Bailey, citing notable instances where both sides of the House should vote directly upon amendments. The tobacco tax and the provision for seigniorage coinage were EMERGENCY SET FORTH BY MR. DINGLEY. Mr. DINGLEY, concluding in support of the resolution, said it was adopted when the Tariff bill of 1897 came from the Senate, and practically identical with that adopted by the Democrats in 1894. He said experience had made it plain that best results were to be obtained Aing bills immediately to conference in cases where a large number of amendments developing complicated differences have been added. argued that the pending measure was one of emer-

traordinary demands, and to begin at the earliest moment the payment of the war debt.

The vote was then taken upon the resolution.

Mr. Bailey demanded the ayes and noes, the roll-call resulting—ayes, [13], noes, [96].

The vote was strictly by party. The House then voted to non-concur and astree to the conference, and the Speaker named Messrs, Dirighley (Rep. Me.), PANNE (Rep. N. Y.) and BAILEY (Dem., Tex.), as confereres. traordinary demands, and to begin at the earliest

gency, and should be at once upon the statute

books to relieve the ordinary revenues from ex-

CHANGES IN THE PATENT OFFICE. The Senate bill to revise and perfect the classi-fication of letters patent and printed publications in the Patent Office was considered under suspension of the rules. Its object, as pointed out HICKS (Rep., Penn.) was to facilitate in the Patent Office the determination of the novelty of inventions. It provided for an annual expense of \$62,000, but Mr. Hicks said only \$15,000 would be required.

Mr. DOCKERY (Dem. Mo.) attacked the bill, declaring that it would entail an expense of \$310,000, that it was unnecessary, and was pressed chiefly in the interest of patent attorneys and urged by a lobby.

that it was unnecessary, and was pressed chiefly in the interest of patent attorneys and urged by a lebby.

Mr. LIVINGSTON (Dem., Ga.) and Mr. LOVER-ING (Rep., Mass.) deried the contentions of the opposition and insisted that the Patent Office was not administered properly, because adequate legislative provision had not been made. The business of the office had been increased but 6 per cent, while the force had been increased but 6 per cent, and this, too, when the Patent Office yielded \$25,000 in excess of its expenses.

Mr. BLAND (Dem., Mo.) antagonized and Messrs. Hill, (Rep., Conn.) and SHERMAN (Rep., N. Y.) supported the measure.

Mr. CANNON (Rep., Ill.) opposed present passage, arguing for postponement until more room should be provided for the Patent Department by the transfer of the Land Office to the present Postoffice quarters, the latter Department going to the new city building.

The bill passed—154 to 53.

The election contest cases of Joseph Gazin and Armand Romain vs. Adolph Meyer, from the 1st Louisiana District, were disposed of by the adoption of the committee resolutions called up by Mr. OLMSTEAD (Rep., Penn.), declaring that neither contestant was elected.

Under suspension of the rules the Senate bill ratifying an agreement between the Dawes Commission and the Seminole Indians, providing for the allotment of the latter's lands, was passed.

mission and the Seminole Indians, providing for the allotment of the latter's lands, was passed.

A bill of 231 pages, providing a code of criminal laws and procedure for Alaska was called up, but its reading was interrupted by a motion to adjourn, made by Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., N. Y.), which prevailed, and at 3.34 o'clock p. m. the House adjourned.

THE BANK-TAX PROVISIONS. RATES IMPOSED IN THE WAR REVENUE BILL AS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Washington, June 6.-The following is the text of the bank-tax provision of the War Revenue bill as passed by the Senate:

nue bill as passed by the Senate:

Bankers using or employing a capital not exceeding \$25,000 shall pay \$50,000, for every additional thousand dollars in excess of \$25,000, \$25, and in estimating capital surplus shall be included. The amount of such annual tax shall in all cases be computed on the basis of the capital and surplus for the preceding fiscal year. Every person, ilrm or company and every incorporated or other bank having a place of business where credits are opened by the depositor, or collection of money or currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, buillion, bills of exchange or promissory notes, or where stocks, bonds, buillion, bills of exchange or promissory notes are received for discount or sale, shall be a banker under this act. Provided, that any savings bank having no capital stock, and whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning or investing the same for the benefit of its depositors, and which does no other business of banking, shall not be subject to this tax.

Bank checks, drafts or certificates of deposit not drawing interest, or orders for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company or any person or persons, companies or corporations at sight or on demand, two cents.

Bills of exchange (inland), drafts, certificates of

panies or corporations at sight or on demand, two cents.

Bills of exchange (inland), drafts, certificates of deposit drawing interest or orders for the payment of any sum of money, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note, except bank notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal

of the same, for a sum not exceeding \$100, two cents, and for each additional \$100 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100, two cents. And from and after July 1, 1898, the provisions of this paragraph shall apply as well to original domestic money orders issued by the Government of the United States, and the price of such money orders shall be increased by a sum equal to the value of the stamps herein provided for.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY DROPPED.

SUPPLANTED ON THE NATIONAL DEMO CRATIC COMMITTEE BY J. M. GUFFEY. Washington, June 6 .- J. M. Guffey has been

nade the representative of the State of Pennsylvania on the National Democratic Committee, to succeed William F. Harrity. Messrs. Harrity and Guffey were informed of the change by Senator Jones of Arkansas, who is chairman of the committee. The substitution of Mr. Guffey's name is the result of a poll of the National Committee made through the mail by Senator Jones. It grows out of the representations of the Democrats of Pennsylvania, who first through their State Committee and latterly through their State convention requested that Mr. Harrity's name be dropped and Mr. Guffey's added, on the general ground that Mr. Harrity

had ceased to be in accord with his party Not desiring to take the responsibility of making the change himself, Senator Jones sent all the correspondence bearing upon the subject to the various members of the committee. This was done on April 7. All but three of the members cast their ballot, and these three were informed ten days ago that the result would be announced to-day. Senator Jones declined to give the figures showing how the vote stood.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, June 6 .- The President to-day sent FRED A. FIELD, to be marshal for the District

JOHN R. TOLBERT, collector of customs at Cha ROBERT SMALLS, collector of customs at Beaufort

Miss ESTELLE REEL, of Wyoming, superintendent of Indian schools. POSTMASTERS. New-Hampshire-ELISHA H. CARR, Newport, and

Massachusetts-CHARLES F. MAXWELL, North

UGENE LANE, Suncook

New-Jersey-OSCAR JEFFERY, Washington. New-York-WARREN F. CLOCK, Islip, and ROBERT MURRAY, Warrensburg. Rhode Island-ARTHUR W. STEDMAN, Wakefield. Pennsylvania-WILLIAM B. STODDARD, Montrose

and ROBERT W BANNATYNE, Tunkhannock, Virginia-ALEXANDER M'CORMICK, Berryville.

SLEEPY VOLUNTEERS PLACED ON TRIAL ONE THROWS HIMSELF ON THE MERCY OF THE

COURT-BOTH LIKELY TO BE SENTENCED. The sergeant and the corporal of the guard in the fortifications at Fort Hancock, on Sandy Hook, the fortifications at Fort Hancock, on Sandy Hook, who fell asleep at their posts on the morning of Memorial Day were court-martialled yesterday. They belong to the 3d New-Jersey Volunteers, four battalions of which were detailed to this important post a fortnight ago. The defences at Fort Hancock as the transfer of the same than the same transfer of the same tran cock are the most important of those protecting this city from the invasion of Spanish foes, and the utmost vigilance is supposed to be exercised in quarting all that consider the control of the contro guarding all that pertains to the fort. When the trained artillerymen stationed there were sent South, General Frank ordered a garrision of the New-Jersey State troops from Camp Voorhees, at Sea Girt, to form the infantry garrison in conjunction with the trained artillerymen remaining o man the guns and have charge of the electric wires connecting with the submarine defences of

the channels leading into the Lower Bay.
The court-martial, which convened yesterday in Fort Hancock, was the first which has met to try volunteer soldiers on any such serious charge since the mustering out of troops in 1865. The offence for which the men were arraigned is a violation of the sixty-second article of war, and for this the thirty-ninth article provides a maximum penalty of teath, and lesser degrees of punishment in the discretion of the court. Lieutenant-Colonel Ben-jamin P. Holmes of the 3d New-Jersey presided, and the judge-advocate was Lieuterant Thomas Ridgaway, of the Regular Army. All the thirteen mbers of the court were in full uniform. The two prisoners arraigned were Sergeant C. Wiseman, of Company A, and Corporal Robert G. Bedle, of Company G. The former is a jeweller at Asbury Park, and the latter a printer at Key-Each is under thirty years old

On the night of Sunday, May 29, five men were put on guard under Sergeant Wiseman and Corporal put on guard under Sergeant Wiseman and Corporal Bedie. The former was stationed at the gun-lift, where the big 12-inch cannon, with the extreme range of twelve miles, are mounted, ready to be trained upon any hostile craft approaching. He was at the tent in charge, with sentries patrolling outside. Corporal Bedie was in the telephone tent, which is in communication with the searchlights, the batteries of rapid-fire guns and the mine chambers. When Captain John MsClellan, of the 5th Artillery, Battery L, made his rounds at 3:45 a.m. he tound both Sergeant Wiseman and Corporal Bedie fast asleep.

At the trial yesterday Sergeant Wiseman was represented by Lieutenant Manus McCloskey as counsel, but he decided to plead guilty and throw himself upon the mercy of the court. He said that he had been sick and had been taking quintne and soda, and simply could not keep awake.

Corporal Bedie pleaded not suilty and put in the defence of denial. The principal witness against him was Captain McClellan. He testified that when he went to the tent where the telephone is stationed, at 2:45 a.m., he found Bedie wide awake. But an hour later he found him lying on the ground on his back, with his arms under his head. He spoke to him and got no reply. Then he shook his feet and Bedie sprang up and saluted.

In his own behalf Bedie declared that he was not asleep, but was simply lying on his back looking at the telephone. There was no seat in the tent, so he lay down. He said he felt Captain McClellan touch his feet and did not hear his approach over the sand. The former was stationed at the gun-lift

After hearing the testimony the court went into executive session and deliberated upon the verdict and the sentence to be imposed. This will be reported to General Frank, who can mitigate the benalty if he shooses. As Sergeant Wiseman pleaded guilty, he will probably receive as light a penalty as is consistent with his offence. In regard to Bedle, it was learned that little doubt exists that he will be adjudged guilty and will receive a severe nearly.

penalty.

This case is regarded by the entire volunteer army of 125,000 men as a test, and upon the result will depend to a great degree the discipline which can be enforced among the volunteers, who are now subject to the same regulations as the Regular troops. The result of the court-martial will be made known in orders of the Department of the East.